

NOVEMBER, 1964

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE



LABOR'S PLACE IN HISTORY



Even the Poorhouse May Be Automated

BACK IN 1932, as the country tried to fend off the crippling depression, the political and economic scene was often the butt of a Will Rogers joke, as he remarked:

"Ours may be the first nation to go the poorhouse in an automobile."

The philosophical Rogers surmised also that:

"You let this country go hungry and they are going to eat, no matter what happens to budgets, income taxes or Wall Street values. Washington mustn't forget who rules when it comes to a showdown."

Rogers proved to be more than a humorist. He was a prophet as well.

While the Bonus Expeditionary Force sang:

"Mellon pulled the whistle,
Hoover rang the bell,
Wall Street gave the signal,
—And the country went to Hell."

A hunger march descended on the Ford River Rouge plant in Dearborn, Michigan. Strikes began to increase all over the country as working men demanded recognition for their unions.

In Minneapolis, in 1934, 20,000 workers gathered in the central market place to battle police and armed deputies who attempted to break a trucker's strike and get trucks rolling in one of the first really effective work stoppages in the history of the labor movement.

Unemployment rose from 4 million in 1930, to 11 million in 1932, and to nearly 13 million in 1933.

The Big Depression was upon the nation. Curiously enough, the forerunner to the greatest economic breakdown the nation had ever known was a persistent pocket of unemployment even during the prosperous years preceding the crash in 1929.

Part of the nation was prosperous. Many, many of its citizens were destitute.

If the Prophet Will Rogers were alive today, he might well humorize:

"Ours may be the first nation to go to the poorhouse on an automated production line."

Two million workers annually lose their jobs to machines at a time when more people enter the labor market than ever before. The number of automated jobless is certain to increase as industry accelerates the automation of its plants, as computers take over factories and one man oversees a production line once manned by hundreds of workers.

Herbert Hoover remarked when the stock market came tumbling down in 1929 and when the country wallowed in misery:

"What this country needs is a good laugh."

Some 35 years later, it's still not funny. What this country needs is not the worthless mouthings of an inept politician, but a sense of priority concerning the effects of automation.

Thus far, government committees have little success gathering information on automation. Industry leaders refuse to testify as to future plans claiming it would reveal trade secrets to competitors.

The result? Committees seeking to find ways to make automation meaningful for all citizens can't even gather information on which to begin a study.

We can expect that, as the Bonus Marchers had their chant, so will the automated-jobless when they march, and their song might be:

"Production lines are automated,
Business eats high on the cob,
But chaos plagues the country,
Because no one has a job."



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November, 1964

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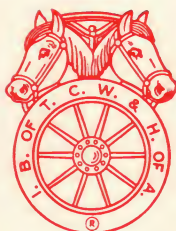
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About The General Election

HERE IN THE International Union office, we have received many, many inquiries from our Joint Councils and our Local Unions concerning the upcoming National Election.

Many are confused by statements in the press, on radio and TV; including statements made by candidates running for the office of President of the United States.

Our people remember Taft-Hartley and the Landrum-Griffin Act. Our people are acutely aware of the activities of the Federal government against the Teamsters Union.

Those making inquiries of the International Union office, seeking guidance, ask whether or not they should support President Johnson. They want to know the position of the International Union.

I, too, have studied this problem since the very first speech was made by the two major candidates. I have made it a point to read all of the available material. I have made it a point to follow with great detail the campaign approaches of both candidates.

I assure you that I have first-hand knowledge of Senator Barry Goldwater's thinking concerning trade unions and their members, particularly their union officers.

Much is made of the question of nuclear power, who has the authority to drop the bomb and where and when it will be dropped, if ever. However, no one in this campaign has been able to answer that question clearly and specifically, leaving us with only the fact that neither you nor I—nor any single, average American—will ever have a voice in this matter.

But we do have a voice in where we work, how we live our daily lives, and what union we desire to join. We hope that we will live under a government in which we will have a strong enough voice at the bargaining table to get our fair share of the profits of industry.

Many senators and congressmen—Democrats and Republicans alike—have attempted to take this right away from us and have been doing so since 1947 when they passed the Taft-Hartley Act and more recently with the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Even in those areas not covered by law, government agencies have attempted to interpret laws and regulations to punish the man who labors for his weekly pay check.



All of these anti-labor actions have—thus far—been successfully resisted, to the extent that we have been able to secure pensions, welfare, vacations, and other fringe benefits—in addition to the greatest hourly wage ever paid to workers.

We have accomplished this only by our own economic self-help, plus your common sense in banding together.

No matter who is elected, we will continue to carry on the great fight in the next four years for our survival. It will be the sternest test we have ever

faced—and we will win because our cause is just, and not because we depended upon politicians.

However, as Americans, we have the right and the responsibility to cast a vote for one of the two candidates seeking to be President of this nation. As officers of affiliated bodies of this great International Union call the International Union office, I cannot help but tell them:

“As an individual voter and as President of Joint Council 43, under no circumstance could I with a clear conscience recommend to our members in Detroit and the State of Michigan to cast a vote for Barry Goldwater, nor could I make this recommendation to you.”

Keep in mind, with regard to senators and congressmen, that you must vote on their individual records, regardless of their party affiliation.

Today there are many good Republican candidates, as there are many good Democratic candidates. There are many members of congress of both parties willing to stand up and speak in behalf of labor when anti-union bills are before the congress.

Be sure to vote. Vote your conscience. You are responsible for the welfare of your family, and no politician is going to assume that responsibility.

Look at the record published in this issue of the *International Teamster* and make the same cool judgment of the politician as you make of contract proposals and other trade union decisions which so dearly affect your daily lives.

James R. Hoffa

STATE OF THE UNION

Washington Negotiations

Settle California Food Strike

AN AGREEMENT giving Teamsters a 40-cent package was reached with the Food Employers Council, Inc., Oct. 13, ending a 4-week strike-lock-

out involving 5,000 members employed at 56 wholesale food warehouses in Southern California.

General President James R. Hoffa

—aided by International Vice President George E. Mock, Joint Council 42 President John Annand, and officers from 12 local unions involved—

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa and other members of the negotiating committee on the right are shown with management representatives at the conclusion of mediation talks which ended the 4-week lockout-strike of wholesale food warehousing in Southern California. Facing

the Teamsters are members of the Food Employers Council on the left. At the rear are federal mediators. The mediation sessions extended over a 4-day period in Washington, D. C. The agreement, subject to ratification, was signed at the International headquarters.



led the discussions with the management group headed by Robert K. Fox.

The contract settlement came after 4 days of table talk in federal mediation offices at Washington, D.C.

The agreement culminated a strike that began Sept. 13 against one company, Certified Wholesale Grocers, when contract negotiations broke down. It turned into a lockout the next day as members of the Food Employers Council shut down 55 other warehouses.

Federal Mediator William E. Simkin summoned the opposing sides to Washington after Teamster pickets were dispatched to Safeway, Acme, and Food Fair warehouse installations at 4 key cities—Richmond and San Diego in California, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia.

MD Fighters

Three who have a deep interest in the continuing battle against muscular dystrophy are shown here on an important occasion when the Nassau County Chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Assn., of America presented a \$10,000 check to be applied to the Institute of Muscle Diseases. Comedian Jerry Lewis received the check from Sam Tagnesi, a member of Teamster Local 584 in New York, and his 7-year-old son, Kenneth. The father is president of the Nassau chapter. The boy is a victim of the muscle disease. Lewis is the national chairman of MDAA.



The pickets were withdrawn at the out-cities during mediation.

Providing across-the-board hourly wage increases of 12 cents effective Sept. 6, 1964, the 3-year contract also guaranteed another 10 cents Sept. 6, 1965, and 5½ cents effective Sept. 5, 1966.

The contract also provided that employer contributions to the Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Plan would be raised from \$17.30 per month to \$25.95 per month effective March 1, 1966.

Night premiums were increased from 10 cents to 12½ cents per hour.

Health and welfare benefits were increased ½ cent each year while prescription benefits were raised 1½ cents effective the second year of the agreement. Sick leave benefits were upped approximately 1 cent as the waiting period was reduced from 2 days to 1 day.

Three day's funeral leave with full pay were negotiated for a death in the immediate family—parent, spouse, and children.

Working foremen gain an increase at a ½ cent cost to the employers.

Vacation benefits were increased a penny.

Language changes include raising the "switch" driver classification one bracket.

Equipment designations in the Grocery Drivers Agreement classification schedules were substituted for the present designation in the Produce Drivers Agreement.

The Frozen Foods Agreement was revised so that "tandem axled semis" were included in the "truck and trailer" job classification.

A new classification, "checker-loader," was included in the Grocery Warehouse Agreement with a rate of pay 3 cents above the rates set for "checkers."

A job description submitted by the Union for "EDP Programmer" was adopted and a benchmark classification was created and entitled "programmer-clerk."

Also incorporated into the contract was a clause on "runs," stating that the employers shall continue either a system whereby the various driving assignments or runs are distributed among drivers in an equal manner to share the preferential and less desirable assignments—or a system whereby the preferential long runs or driving assignments are assigned by seniority.

ATTENTION

Secretary-Treasurers of all local unions are requested to submit to the International Union a list of all companies with 200 or more employees whose contracts expire in the balance of 1964 and 1965. Letters should be addressed to Teamster General President James R. Hoffa.

"In either case," the contract states, "consideration shall be given to the ability and qualifications of the drivers with due regard to the normal distribution and transportation problems. Any grievance arising under this clause shall be processed through the grievance procedure. The systems referred to above may be changed by mutual agreement. If the parties cannot agree, the matter will be subject to the arbitration procedure."

Running to Sept. 3, 1967, the contract affects Teamsters from Locals 87 in Bakersfield, 88 in Long Beach, 235 and 952 in Orange, 467 in San Bernardino, 595, 630, 848, and 942 in Los Angeles, and 683 in San Diego.

The 4-week shutdown of wholesale warehousing was marked by the Food Employers Council's efforts to place responsibility for disruption of work on the Teamsters unions. This was done through expensive full page ads in newspapers.

• Automotive Contract

Months of negotiation including participation by a Joint Council committee and assistance from Milk Drivers officials won a contract for automotive members of Teamster Local 78 working in the Alameda, Calif., milk industry.

Bill York, Local 78 secretary-treasurer, said the members ratified a 2-year contract providing for a yearly wage increase retroactive to June 1, a dental program, additional sick leave, an increased pension, and health and welfare guarantees.

• Revere Agreement

Members of Teamster Local 743 in Chicago employed at the 3M Revere Co., have ratified their first contract giving them wage increases, improved welfare benefits, the union shop, and improved job conditions.

Donald Peters, President of Local 743, said the agreement was reached with the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in the final stages.

• Newspaper Contract

Newspaper drivers and dockhands represented by Teamster Local 610 in St. Louis approved a new 3-year agreement providing basic wage increases of 34 cents over the life of the contract.

The wage increases are 12, 11, and 11 cents in succeeding years. The agreement also contains a 9-cent cost-of-living increase over the past 3 years which has been frozen into the wage scale in the new contract.

Other gains included night differentials ranging between 2 and 3½ cents per hour, health and welfare fund increases, and an increase of employer payments of \$7 and \$8 into the Central States pension fund.

• Voting Machine

Teamster Local 20 in Toledo, O., had a new voting machine ensconced in the lobby of the union headquarters prior to the general election, thanks to the Board of Elections.

One of a new type of machine to be used in all Toledo polling places, the machine was placed at the Local 20 hall to give members a chance to familiarize themselves with it.

Hundreds of Local 20 members took a moment while attending unit meetings to make a "test run" on the voting machine.

• Teamster Son

Robert Edward Burns, 12-year-old son of Frank Burns—a member of Teamster Local 641 in Jersey City, N. J.—recently rescued a 5-year-old boy in danger of drowning.

William Tenicke, a little boy, was playing on a raft in a creek when strong currents suddenly swept the raft away from shore. The boy tumbled off and feebly tried to swim to safety.

Seeing the accident as he was passing by, young Burns dived in and brought the child to safety.

• Dies on Coast

Peter T. Smythe, long-time vice president of Teamster Local 78 in Oakland, Calif., died recently after a long illness.

The 88-year-old Smythe had been a trade unionist for more than half a century.

A charter member of Local 78, he served as a member of the union's executive board for 25 years and as vice president for the past 15 years.

Congressmen Named To Probe Justice Department

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has indicated that a special subcommittee will start investigating the Justice Department and the Attorney General's Office in 1965 regarding individual rights and liberties.

Celler, in announcing the appointment of the 10-member subcommittee—including himself as chairman—said a "plan of action" would be developed between the general election and the first of the year.

Named to the subcommittee were: Democrats—Jack B. Brooks of Texas, Robert T. Ashmore of South Carolina, Jacob H. Gilbert of New York, James C. Corman of California, and George F. Senner, Jr., of Arizona; Republicans—William M. McCulloch of Ohio, Arch A. Moore of West Virginia, Garner E. Shriver of Kansas, and James E. Bromwell of Iowa.

Emphasis-Politics



Teamster General President James R. Hoffa is shown addressing the 19th City Wide Conference of Teamster Local 688 in St. Louis. Hoffa told the delegates to the meeting that they had an obligation to vote in the General Election Nov. 3 for those who have proven themselves friends of labor and to vote against those who have proven themselves not to be friends of labor.

Teamster Drivers Sweep

1964 Rodeo Championships

TEAMSTERS swept the 1964 U.S. driving championships contested in 4 days of keen competition at the National Truck Rodeo held in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 30-Oct. 3, producing a pair of repeat champs, a pair of new titleholders, and a triumphant Pennsylvanian who reclaimed a crown he won 3 years ago.

North Carolinians Cletus C. Frank of Thomasville, a member of Local 391, and Clyde W. Lutz of Cherryville, a member of Local 61, successfully defended their respective titles in the straight truck and 5-axle tractor-trailer classes.

The 35-year-old Frank, a driver for Akers Motor Lines, chalked up the highest scores among the 106 state champs who participated in the Rodeo sponsored annually by the American Trucking Assns., Inc.

Frank scored 493 of a possible 530 points in the semi-finals and came back with a 483 in the final run through the obstacle course of 6 problems.

Lutz, a 4-time Tarheel champion who drives for Carolina Freight Carriers Corp., was the third qualifier in

the semi-finals of the 5-axle contest with 427 points. He picked up 40 points in the decisive run through the demanding driving course for an easy victory.

New faces in the champion circle were Irvin J. Frey, a member of Local 429 in Reading, Pa.,—a member of the Pennsylvania contingent that won the team trophy—who captured the 4-axle tractor-trailer crown, and Alfred V. Miller of Lyons, Ill., a member of Local 705, who won in the tank truck class. Frey drives for Branch Motor Express and Miller is employed by the Willett Co.

William G. Contres of York, Pa., a member of Local 430, regained the 3-axle tractor-trailer title he won in 1961. He scored 457 to unseat the defending champ, Fred G. Staudt, a Teamster from Secaucus, N. J.

The straight truck runner-up was Eugene Grubb of Local 413 in Columbus, O., who was involved in the first of 2 unprecedented semi-final ties.

Both Grubb and James F. Koltz of Green Bay, Wis., had a 475 for third place, but since Rodeo rules state that only 3 men from each class may

enter the finals, a runoff was necessary. Grubb scored 270 of a possible 300 points to defeat the Wisconsin champion.

Then Grubb came through with a 470 in the finals for a 1-point victory over Gary Gobel of Minneapolis.

The second semi-final deadlock came in the 4-axle class when Donald Robinson of Andover, Mass., Roy S. Southworth of Ashland, Va., and Theodore Perusse of Minneapolis, all scored 475 for third place.

Robinson, a member of Local 25 in Boston, won the runoff and went on to score 457 points in the finals to take second place.

Second place in the 5-axle competition went to Donald Beaudette of Local 471 in Minneapolis. He also was named the winner of the Charles G. Morgan award as the man among the Rodeo contestants best personifying the description of "Gentleman of the Highways."

Runner-up to Miller in the tank truck class was former champ Richard C. Wilke of Local 707. Daniel T. Smith of Local 454, who won the championship from Wilke last year, finished behind him this time by 12 points.

In addition to huge trophies, the 5 champions will receive \$50 a month for the next year from ATA. Second-place finishers also received trophies plus \$30 a month for the coming year.

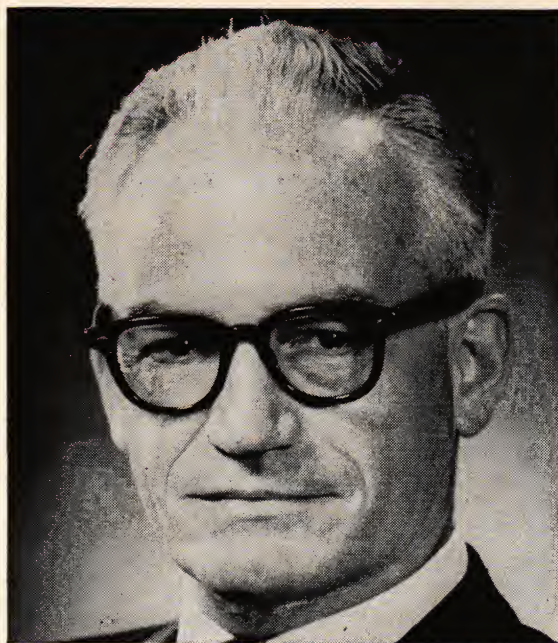
All smiles are these Teamsters—champion truck drivers at the finals of the 27th National Truck Rodeo sponsored by the American Trucking Assns., Inc. Shown (left to right) with their trophies are: Irvin J. Frey of Hamburg, Pa., a 4-axle driver for Branch Motor Express; Clyde W. Lutz of

Cherryville, N.C., a 5-axle driver for Carolina Freight Carriers Corp.; John M. Akers, president of ATA; Cletus C. Frank of Thomasville, N.C., a straight truck driver for Akers Motor Lines; William G. Contres of York, Pa., a 3-axle driver for Mason and Dixon Lines, and Alfred V. Miller of Lyons, Ill., a tank truck driver for the Willett Co.





Lyndon B. Johnson



Barry Goldwater

What Do Their Records Reveal?

SUPPORT MY candidacy and I'll lead you to Mecca!

That is the cry of the two major candidates for the Presidency and their vice presidential running mates.

Or, as Richard L. Strout, staff correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, put it:

On one side is Barry Goldwater, the challenger. "Follow me," he says, in effect, "and I will make the streets of your cities safer at home and the flag of your country more respected and feared abroad."

Opposing him is Lyndon B. Johnson, the challenger. "Follow me," he says in effect, "and I will continue the course of prosperity, peace and progress."

Though their tactics may vary somewhat as the race reaches the November 3rd deadline, that is the theme of the campaign, for an election which the pollsters have long ago declared to be "no contest." The prophets of the ballot box predict variously that President Johnson will

capture as high as 67 per cent of the vote.

Therein lies the danger. "Why go to the bother of voting if the contest is already decided?" many a voter may be asking himself. Of course the reasons are obvious.

Not the least of these is the memory of 1948 when the prophets declared that the race between Harry Truman and Tom Dewey was "no contest," with the New York Republican given the election before the votes were cast. Whistle Stopping Harry, however, made the campaign trail his home and upset not only Tom Dewey, but Gallup and Roper and the rest of the pollsters as well.

Obviously, the underdog Republicans are urging everyone to vote because only a record turnout can turn the election into a contest.

On the other hand, Democrats not only remember 1948 but also point out that if "extremism" is to be wiped out and control of the Republican party taken away from "right wing" groups, Lyndon Johnson's victory

over Goldwater must be a smashing one equaling Franklin D. Roosevelt's devastating victory over Alf Landon in 1936. Only a record turnout of voters can accomplish that objective.

Another unusual aspect of this election is the defection of the nation's press from the Republican camp. Such a bastion of GOP strength as the *Saturday Evening Post* has called Goldwater's candidacy a "burlesque" and has endorsed Johnson and Humphrey.

Life magazine has declared for the Democrats. In city after city newspapers which traditionally have declared for the Republican ticket in the past have declared instead this year for the Democratic standard bearers.

Such a turn of events prompts one to ask:

"What goes on here," and more thoughtful voters are searching the record for the facts and have promised themselves almost religiously that they will cast their votes on November

3rd, regardless of what the pollsters are predicting.

What does the record show on such important issues as Peace, Civil Rights, Civil Liberties, Union Security, Social Security, and Medicare, for example?

Trade unionists agree with the rest of the constituency that Peace overrides all other issues. In a nuclear world, all other issues are mute unless a lasting peace is secured.

Too, trade unionists agree that no other maneuver in world diplomacy has had more bearing on peace than did the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

One can argue for or against future testing of nuclear devices—one side declaring that not to test is to weaken American defenses and the other declaring that testing poisons the atmosphere so that we kill ourselves with polluted air even though peace prevails and that any further development of nuclear weapons is only an exercise in “overkill” anyway, that we already have the means to destroy the earth.

The Issues

Where do the candidates stand on this issue?

Historians will probably credit the late President John F. Kennedy with having secured the treaty for the country and for the world. Some historians may conclude that the treaty came about only because the Russians were ready at that time to give the world such assurance of continued existence, and it made no difference to them who sat in the White House at the time.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that Lyndon B. Johnson, as vice president, was Number Two man in an Administration which sat down with the Russians and worked out the treaty.

At a news conference on July 24, 1964, President Johnson said of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty:

“Even if this treaty should end tomorrow, the United States would be safer and stronger than before . . . We can live in strength without adding to the hazards of life on this planet. We need not relax our guard in order to avoid unnecessary risks. This is the legacy of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and it is a legacy of hope.”

In an address on the subject of nuclear testing as reported in the *Congressional Record* for August 29,

1961, Senator Barry Goldwater had this to say:

“I hope the Administration will call for an immediate resumption of the (nuclear) tests. Frankly, I do not care what the rest of the world thinks about us. I think we must think about our own offensive and defensive ability before worrying about what this or that country thinks about us . . . I think in behalf of our own interest and preservation we must resume nuclear testing . . .”

On September 24, 1963, Goldwater voted against ratification of the limited-nuclear-test ban treaty which was ratified by the senate on a vote of 80 to 19.

President Johnson has stated that he will seek meetings with the Russians to explore further avenues of securing lasting peace in the world.

Senator Goldwater, in a speech in Los Angeles as the campaign neared the wire, declared:

“President Johnson plays a dangerous game of coexistence with Russia.”

On the general question of foreign policy, Goldwater told a Republican rally in Los Angeles, Calif., March 19, 1964:

“Today, it is Soviet brinkmanship that commands the field and it is American back-downmanship that is losing the field. There is only one way for this, the mightiest nation in history, to deter war and keep the peace. That way is to make sure the enemy knows he cannot and will not

win any war that he might be tempted to start. But our enemy will never know that—our enemy will never respect that so long as the architects of defeat are in power in Washington.”

President Johnson at a news conference December 18, 1963, gave this outline of his foreign policy approach:

“My number one priority, my number one goal, my number one objective, my number one ambition is to try to provide the leadership for my country with vision, tolerance, patience and strength that will convince the rest of the world that we court no territory, we seek no satellites, that we are trying to live in peace and prosperity, and we would like our fellow man everywhere to be able to do the same thing.”

Once the question of foreign policy has been discussed, Teamster members can pretty well equate the spectrum of domestic issues to their union security and their union welfare. As the country prospers, union members prosper in direct proportion to the strength of their union to win a share of the economic pie for them.

Also, prosperity has always paralleled eras of high wages, as trade unionists know. Their trade union security is important because they know that had unions been strong in the years before the Big Depression, a bigger share of the economic pie could have been demanded, and the crash prevented.

Prefer Keating



Shown in a special conference huddle at the meeting of the executive committee of the New York State Teamsters Council 18, are from left, Rocco F. DePerno, Utica, and Fred Maggio, Syracuse, president and vice-president, respectively, of the state organization; George Thompson, Elmira, a delegate from the dairy and bakery division; and “Chuck” Weigen, Buffalo, a delegate from the freight division. The Council endorsed Sen. Keating.

Questions of color have little meaning, as Teamster President James R. Hoffa has pointed out, when men and women of different color are walking the same picket line for wages, hours, conditions, and fringe benefits such as pensions.

Questions of civil liberties are of dire importance to union members because if they as individuals are denied their constitutional rights, so will their union leaders be, and the trade union movement has always been in the forefront of the move for individual freedoms. Only when civil liberties prevailed has the trade union movement made progress. Also, trade unions are able to organize effectively only when civil liberties prevail.

Social Welfare

The question of social welfare, too, is easily equated to union membership. Those who admit that they may some day become the victim of automation and be replaced on their jobs by a machine also admit that they may have to depend upon some type of help, whether it be a grant of welfare to sustain life and body, or whether it be a federal grant to retrain for another type of work.

Trade unionists know, also, that threats to job security are best met by strong unions, that legislation to cope with automation will spring from their unions.

In view of members ability to equate domestic issues to their union membership, the views of the Presidential candidates on union security and union well being become second only to peace in the minds of Teamsters.

Going quickly, then, to the issue of union security, one is haunted by a Goldwater statement made in his book, *The Conscience of a Conservative*, which says:

"I am opposed to the power of labor unions to compel workers to join the union as a condition of continued employment."

In that book and again in a senate speech June 10, 1963, Goldwater declared: his long-standing support for "right-to-work" laws which make the open shop compulsory and completely ban union shops.

In fact, in 1958, Goldwater introduced a bill which would have erased all state laws permitting the union shop: in other words, he had introduced a national "right-to-work" law.

In 1963, his major bill introduced

in the senate was one which would have permitted union shops only in those states which specifically passed laws permitting the union shop.

In quick succession, Goldwater's labor record is one which shows he

—voted against an increase in the minimum wage;

—voted against unemployment compensation;

—voted against funds to train unemployed youth;

—voted against the manpower retraining act.

—voted against civil rights;

—voted against public housing;

—voted against funds to build schools;

—voted against funds for scholarships;

—voted against funds to pay teachers salaries.

—voted against extension of emergency unemployment compensation;

—voted against nationwide standards for amounts and duration of jobless benefits;

—voted for McClellan's union-busting measure which McClellan disguised and called a "Bill of Rights" for union members.

—voted for even stricter provisions concerning the banning of secondary boycotts;

—voted for the Landrum-Griffin Act;

—voted to reduce proposed increases in minimum wage coverage from 5 million to 280,000 additional persons.

—voted against passage of \$1.25 minimum wage coverage.

Says Goldwater of organized labor:

"Eighty years ago, the nation was faced with a comparable concentration of economic power. Large corporations, by gaining monopoly control over entire industries, had nullified the laws of competition that are conducive to freedom. We responded to that challenge through anti-trust legislation. These laws, however, have never been applied to labor unions. And I am at a loss to understand why." (This quote is from Goldwater's book, *"The Conscience of a Conservative."*)

Rise to White House

But, how does the glove fit on the other hand of politics. How has President Johnson voted on trade union issues, and what has been his stand on domestic issues which trade unionists equate through the general welfare of their union?

Lyndon B. Johnson came to Wash-

ington, D.C. as a Texas Congressman and a bona fide member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in 1938.

He became President of the United States when the assassin's bullet struck down John F. Kennedy in Dallas last November 22nd.

Before he became President of the United States, Johnson made his name in politics as majority leader of the U. S. Senate, and became known for his wizardry in lining up votes for the administration on important legislative issues.

It is generally agreed that because of Johnson's painstaking efforts, the transition that followed President Kennedy's death was smooth and orderly.

Quickly it became a Johnson administration, and the void between Capitol Hill and the White House seemed bridged once again as Johnson obtained approval of the \$11.5 billion tax cut and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He declared "War on Poverty" and got congressional approval of anti-poverty legislation.

On the international scene, Johnson quickly had to face up to crises in Panama, Viet Nam, Cyprus and in the Congo.

About Labor

Says President Johnson on labor:

"We believe that both labor and management can best solve their problems through collective bargaining, and we hope that is the way it will be done."

Teamsters hope this represents a reversal of the Kennedy labor policy which was government domination of collective bargaining.

In addition to his "War on Poverty," President Johnson's key recommendations on labor have been to extend minimum wage and overtime protection to workers in hotel, restaurant, laundry, agricultural processing and logging industries, and to create a National Commission on Automation and Technological Progress.

Below follows a list of Johnson's key labor votes as a congressman and as a senator:

1938—Fair Labor Standards Act. Johnson FOR.

1943—Bill to make unions subject to Anti-Racketeering Act (Hobbs Act). Johnson FOR.

1946—Employment Act of 1946. Johnson FOR.

1947—Passage of Taft-Hartley Labor Management Relations bill over veto. Johnson FOR.

1949—Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments (S653) providing for a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour. Ellender (D La.) amendment to establish minimum wage of 65 cents an hour through 1950, thereafter in accordance with the cost-of-living index. Johnson FOR.

1950—NLRB Reorganization Plan. Resolution of disapproval to plan to transfer powers conferred on the general counsel of the NLRB by the Taft-Hartley Act to the chairman of the board. Johnson FOR.

1958—Require employers to sign non-Communist affidavits, in order to gain access to the NLRB, and retain similar Taft-Hartley requirement for union officers. Johnson FOR.

1959—McClellan so-called "Bill of Rights" anti-union amendment which alleged to protect union members against unfair actions by their unions. Johnson AGAINST.

1959—Bar organizational or recognition picketing where a majority of employees has not sought recognition of the union and impose criminal penalties for "shakedown" picketing. Johnson AGAINST.

1959—Extend and tighten Taft-Hartley ban on secondary boycotts. Johnson AGAINST.

1959—Require secret ballot strike votes before any strike could take place. Johnson PAIRED FOR.

1959—Senate - House compromise labor reform bill, including provisions of Landrum-Griffin and Kennedy-Ervin bills. Johnson FOR.

1960—Reduce proposed increases in minimum-wage coverage from 5 billion to 280,000 additional persons. Johnson AGAINST.

1960—Raise minimum wage to \$1.25 and extend coverage to 4 million additional workers. Johnson FOR.

Following are key votes by Johnson on Social Security and Medicare:

1939—Townsend \$200 - a - month old-age pension plan. Johnson AGAINST.

1950—Social Security Expansion Bill. Amendment to increase the wage base to \$4,200. Johnson FOR.

1956—Add a system of disability benefits (payable to disabled persons 50 or older) to Social Security Old-Age Insurance system. Johnson FOR.

1958—Boost Social Security benefits by 10 percent rather than 7 percent. Johnson FOR.

1960—Provide old-age medical benefits financed by Social Security payroll tax. Johnson FOR.

The trade unionist has been too close to the realities of life to believe that either candidate will lead the citizenry to Mecca. Both candidates are political animals, motivated by political considerations. With those considerations in mind, this article has been prepared to help Teamsters and members of their families decide which candidate will best represent the working man for peace and domestic well being.

The most bothersome aspect of the entire campaign is that in a social-welfare society, civil liberties, civil rights, and constitutional rights, are of utmost importance, lest an authoritarian state emerges. Unfortunately, neither party has addressed itself to this campaign, thus creating a void instead of facing up to what may be the most important issue of all.

• Liquor Driver Pacts

Two wholesale liquor companies have signed new 3-year contracts with Teamster Local 792 in Minneapolis, Minn., providing wage increases and improved vacations.

Contracts at Ed Phillips & Sons and Famous Brands guarantee 10-cent hourly increases this year, 8 cents next year, and another dime in the third year.

The agreements also provide a fourth week of vacation after 18 years. There also was a slight increase in company payments for health and welfare plans.

• Auto Salesmen

Auto salesmen seeking union affiliation could take some tips from Teamster Local 882 in Seattle where a concerted organizing drive has been underway this year.

The Teamster affiliate won a victory this summer when 8 salesmen at Renton Ford joined Local 882 in mass. The company, surprised because the unit had decertified from the Teamsters Union 2 years ago, did not ask for an election and recognized the union anew.

E. J. Clark, Local 882 secretary-treasurer, said a contract was finally negotiated with Renton Ford after 15 weeks' bargaining.

The local union also recently concluded negotiations on a contract with Lake City Rambler and Jeep after the salesmen voted Teamster early in September.

The agreement includes health and welfare, a pension plan, paid vacations, and a car allowance.

• Brewery Agreement

Four Teamster brewery locals won big gains in wages, pensions, and job security under the terms of a settlement reached with Anheuser-Busch in New Jersey.

Negotiating together were Teamster Locals 4, 102, 153, and 843.

The 3-year agreement raised pay scales to a top of \$149.67 weekly for brewers, \$161.99 weekly for machinists, and \$138.19 for instrument technicians.

The contract also provided improved vacation schedules, an incentive program for early retirement, and an increase in pension benefits to \$6 a month for each accredited year of employment with the company.

IBT Represented

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters was well represented at a recent meeting of the National Transportation Apprenticeship and Training Conference in New York City. Left to right, William Greenburg, Local 929; John Cullinan, Local 544; John Drobish, Local 396; Frank Matula, IBT trustee; Robert Capps, Local 600; Marion Winstead, Local 89; Gilbert Ryan, Local 89; Roy Barnes, International Union; Maurice Schurr, IBT trustee; Paul Williams, Local 24; and George Harris, Local 24.



A Portrait of an**Ambitious Politician**

Bobbie Kennedy

Bobbie Kennedy has lived in Virginia since first going to Washington, D. C., as a lawyer for the Justice Department.

He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention from Massachusetts until he resigned.

He is seeking the U.S. Senate seat from New York State. He cannot vote in New York State. It would embarrass him to cast his vote in Massachusetts where he meets the voting requirements.

He announced his intention to run for New York senator only after the vice presidential candidacy had been refused to him.

On November 3, 1964, Bobbie Kennedy will not cast a vote as will nearly 70 million responsible Americans.

Bobbie's burning political ambition has disenfranchised him.

That, however, is not the only unusual aspect to Bobbie Kennedy's burning political ambition.

One advantage of seeking public votes for the first time is that the candidate has no record to defend. This is not true of Bobbie Kennedy.

Bobbie Kennedy has a record to defend which is both disquieting and dangerous.

Because of his performance as chief counsel for the McClellan Committee and as Attorney General, legislation is pending in the Congress to correct his abuses of those two positions even as he campaigns for the U. S. Senate.

The House Judiciary Committee has ordered an investigation of his administration of the Justice Department as Attorney General.

Not only are his actions in appointed office the subject of corrective legislation, but also legislation which he sponsored as Attorney General—wire tapping, forceful exchange of constitutional rights for immunity, etc.—have shocked and appalled civil libertarians far and wide.

Trade unionists know Bobbie Kennedy as the Darling of the anti-labor "right-to-work" set.

Says Union-Busting Senator John McClellan of Bobbie Kennedy: "Bobbie Kennedy (as chief counsel of McClellan's committee) did perform a service that is outstanding . . ."

Says Politically Ambitious Bobbie of the union-busting senator: "to Senator McClellan, for whom I have worked for 7 years and for whom I have the greatest affection and admiration, I am extremely grateful. For his courage, understanding, perseverance and patience under the most trying circumstances, the people of this country owe him a great debt."

In short Bobbie and labor-hater McClellan needed each other. McClellan had a job to do for the National Association of Manufacturers—cripple the labor movement with the Landrum-Griffin Act. He needed Bobbie.

Bobbie had his eyes on the highest political job he could land for his brother, and the next highest for himself. He needed the propaganda platform of the McClellan Committee from which to launch his ambitions.

Both McClellan and Bobbie sought their own ends, and theirs was a common law marriage of political convenience.

Giving away the bride was Senator Eastland, from Mississippi, and standing up for the groom was Karl Mundt of North Dakota and Sam Irwin of South Carolina.

What was the off-spring of this political marriage of convenience?

1. Under the guise of labor reform and protection of rank-and-file members, labor got a law which stripped it of its traditional rights in obtaining better wages, hours and conditions.

2. The McClellan Committee and Bobbie blackened and created a false image of labor by browbeating labor leaders called as witnesses.

3. The committee went on fishing expeditions into private files of unions revealing secrets to employers.

4. The committee denied constitutional rights to all of labor with such abuses of the law as telephone wire taps.

5. Labor's name was blackened by Bobbie Kennedy's timetable of press releases and story suggestions to the news media.

6. The committee called witnesses from mental hospitals and prisons shocking the legal world with such procedure.

7. Under Bobbie's direction, the committee followed techniques used by totalitarian governments.

8. Bobbie went on network TV appealing for a tougher

law than the Congress had written. The result was the Landrum-Griffin Bill.

Senator Pat McNamara, chairman of the senate subcommittee on labor, refused to sign the committee report, pointing to the record which showed:

1. Only five of 189 International Unions and less than 2 of 18 million union members were involved.

2. The committee—with a mandate to investigate both labor and management—completely ignored any investigation of management.

Said McNamara:

"The farcical conduct of these hearings reflects unfavorably not only on the committee but on the United States Senate. By permitting its processes to be used in this fashion for anti-labor purposes, this committee has given cause for serious question whether public faith and confidence in the objectivity and fairness and in the integrity of its procedures can be maintained."

David Previant, nationally renowned labor attorney who recently won three important labor cases in a row in arguments before the Supreme Court, made this analysis of the committee:

"We had guilt by association, built by marriage, guilt by eating in the same chop house, guilt by the general counsel's (Bobbie's) amazement, guilty by somebody else taking the 5th amendment, guilty by somebody else refusing to testify. But we think the 'doozer' was the one that happened when the committee was taking testimony concerning a criminal case in which 8 defendants were tried for 11 weeks; the jury was out only 8 minutes and came in with a verdict of 'not guilty.' The police detective who helped prepare the case said the prosecution felt it was not a fair trial. The committee nodded in sympathy. This was guilt by acquittal."

But what of Bobbie's respect for the constitution and the rights of witnesses? Look to this exchange from the record of the McClellan hearings:

BOBBIE: *And you defraud the union?*

WITNESS: *I respectfully decline to answer because I honestly believe my answer might tend to incriminate me.*

BOBBIE: *You haven't got the guts to (answer) have you. . . ?*

WITNESS: *I respectfully decline . . .*

McCLELLAN: *Morally, you are kind of yellow inside, are you not? This is the truth about it?*

WITNESS: *I respectfully. . .*

(Continued on next page.)

That is from the record of conduct by Bobbie Kennedy who if elected U.S. Senator from New York will swear to uphold the constitution of the United States. Part of that constitution is a witness' right to refuse to testify against himself by pleading the 5th amendment.

Invoking one's constitutional privilege represents a "lack of guts" to Bobbie Kennedy.

It is interesting to note that Sen. Keating, Bobbie's New York resident opponent in the New York Senate race has proposed that a federal judge should pass on the witness' constitutional claims before the committee orders that question be answered. Keating proposes disinterested judicial determination instead of the arbitrary rule of a committee. But, then, this would hinder the politically ambitious and the labor-baiters.

The result of it all, in the final analysis, was that the National Association of Manufacturers got its Landrum-Griffin Bill, delivered by McClellan, and Bobbie got an appointment as Attorney General of the United States.

As Attorney General, Bobbie recommended the appointment of avowed racists to the federal bench in Southern Courts—the only place where civil rights advocates would expect a measure of justice.

What was the result of this? One such appointee is alleged to have re-

ferred to Negroes—from the bench—as "niggers" and as "baboons."

While civil rights workers feared for their lives in Mississippi and appealed for protection of federal marshals, Bobbie claimed he had no federal authority to give them protection. His political ambition was getting in the way of his obligation of office, as the following shows:

1. On June 9, 1964, a letter was written by Prof. Mark DeWolfe Howe of Harvard University law school and signed by approximately 40 prominent Americans from the Boston area. The letter requested immediate protection for civil rights workers in Mississippi, by use of federal marshals or whatever else was necessary.

Approximately 2 weeks after this letter, three civil rights workers were murdered in Philadelphia, Miss.

Early in July, 28 prominent law professors signed a statement completely refuting Bobbie's declarations that he had no legal authority to use marshals or FBI agents for protection and preventive purposes in Mississippi.

Then—after widespread publicity of the legal opinion of the law professors—Bobbie changed his story declaring "as a matter of policy" he didn't think it was wise to disturb state-federal relations in this way.

Three bodies were recovered subsequently from a watery grave in Mississippi while Bobbie subsequently masqueraded as a champion of the civil rights movement.

What haunts the entire story is Bobbie's quick action against a young lady in Georgia who picketed a grocery store in that Southern state and was subsequently prosecuted and put in jail for three years.

Three times Bobbie Kennedy prevented the Civil Rights Commission created by Congress from holding public hearings in Mississippi. Hearings were scheduled in October, 1962, in December, 1962, and in January, 1963. Each time the scheduled hearings were cancelled at the request of the Justice Department.

Wrote Dr. John A. Hanna, chairman of the Commission:

"Almost from its inception, the Commission has been receiving complaints alleging racial discrimination in Mississippi. It has a vital function to perform in Mississippi, and we would be remiss in our duties if we did not continue our investigations."

Bobbie's first appointment in Mississippi to the federal bench was William H. Cox, of Jackson, an intimate political ally of Senator Eastland, and a pioneer in the White Citizen's Council movement.

A Sorry Record

What is Bobbie's mark in Congress, even though he has never served there?

1. The House Judiciary Committee has ordered a probe into his abuses of constitutional rights and civil liberties as Attorney General and head of the Justice Department.

2. Legislation has been introduced in the Congress to prevent "trial by press release," a practice developed by Bobbie to convict a person in the eyes of the public before trial was held.

3. Legislation has been introduced to prevent "forum shopping," a practice of Bobbie Kennedy to shop around for a court where he thought he would most likely secure a conviction of his political enemies.

4. Legislation has been introduced in the Congress to implement the Sixth Amendment to the constitution which guarantees a defendant a speedy trial. This legislation is designed to stop a practice developed by Bobbie and called "Guilty by Indictment" in which a person is indicted for a crime, the indictment given wide publicity, but the defendant never brought to trial and given an opportunity to clear his name.

What of legislation sponsored by Bobbie Kennedy as Attorney General?

Ray Corbett
President, N.Y. Convention
AFL-CIO
Commodore Hotel
New York City

We cannot endorse a candidate simply because his name is Kennedy and he is a Democrat. We are not stooges of political parties. We must examine the records of candidates and act independently on their merit.

Robert Kennedy's record contains no act of friendship to the labor movement that we are aware of, but he did have an intimate relationship with the anti-labor McClellan Committee passage of Landrum-Griffin Bill and he called for wire-tapping legislation. In our own country he appeared in Supreme Court opposing NMU and NLRB holding representation elections on United Fruit Honduras flag ships.

He certainly has no record at all that should impel us to support him as Senator from New York when many Democratic prospects are available here. We will never forget the great President John F. Kennedy, but we must face up to reality as responsible leaders of the labor movement; and we are not doing so by endorsing Robert Kennedy for the important post of Senator from the great state of New York.

NMU intends to do all in its power in support of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket, New York State and across the nation. We will take no action that might harm the ticket. But we will not give endorsement to any candidate whose record does not merit our support.

Joseph Curran
National Maritime Union of America

1. He sponsored legislation to give him the right to tap telephones without court order.

2. He sponsored legislation which arbitrarily takes ones right to the 5th amendment away from him in exchange for immunity, thus forcing the witness to testify.

3. He sponsored legislation which denies an accused the right to confront his accuser in so-called security cases (government employees) and had proposed that the denial apply to any worker under a gov't. contract.

Bobbie Kennedy was severely criticized on the floor of the Congress for his so-called mobile unit. In cases in which he took a special interest, he sent in prosecutors and investigators from Washington and took cases away from local authorities.

Those Who Know Him

What do those who know him best have to say about Bobbie Kennedy?

—There is a thin line which separates justifiable zeal in prosecution and ruthless jungle warfare tactics and this thin line can vanish when law enforcement becomes an end in itself.—Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.)

—There seems to be a double standard developing in this nation on this matter of constitutional rights. It seems to be a matter of who you are—not what you have done.—Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wisc.), on Hoffa's Chattanooga trial.

—The fact that a person is given an appointment to serve the Federal Government does not place him in a preferred class to abuse the rights of citizens.—Rep. Roland V. Libonati (D-Ill.), commenting on Bobbie Kennedy's handling of Hoffa case.

—The tendency to legislate or to administer our laws for the purpose of "getting" any one man is a dangerous one; one that threatens the very foundations of law by due process.—Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R-Nebr.), commenting on Bobby Kennedy.

—We must keep ever before us the fact that if our Government proceeds with unfair practices to indict and convict James Hoffa, they can use this same unfair practice to attack any of the rest of us.—Statement in House of Representatives by Rep. William G. Bray (R-Ind.)

—This approach by the Attorney General in the Hoffa case employs in an arbitrary fashion the unlimited power of Government in violation of the constitutional guarantees of the

rights of the individual—the very essence of totalitarianism. Such a hounding by the police and prosecutor has all the earmarks of a police state. Is this America?—Statement by Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R.-Wash.)

—There appears to be developing an unwholesome tendency to wink at the procedural safeguards which have been long established in our society.—Rep. Arch A. Moore (R.-W. Va.) commenting in House of Representatives on administration of justice under Bobbie Kennedy.

—The Attorney General has taken advantage of our creation of a new (Congressional) district to reverse the orderly course of justice. He owes the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Congress, an explanation.—Rep. Clark MacGregor (R-Minn.)

Where does Bobbie Kennedy stand on:

1. Due Process and Rights of Individuals?

Bobbie Kennedy played wire-tap recording at the McClellan hearings and at several subsequent hearings in clear violation of the wire-tap statute.

Bobbie Kennedy admits in his book "The Enemy Within" that he ordered

NEW REPUBLIC magazine, endorsing Bobbie Kennedy for the U.S. Senate from New York State, has suggested that the Congress be turned into a rehabilitation center for young, ambitious politicians.

Admitting that there were a couple of "exceptions" to Bobbie's record as Attorney General, the magazine declared:

"The relentlessness with which the Justice Department pursued James Hoffa is repellent. Perhaps never before has an Attorney General gone to such lengths to get his man.

"Who among us could stay out of jail if the Federal government was that determined to put us there?"

Then **NEW REPUBLIC** concludes by "reasoning" that "Robert Kennedy is not what he was before last November 22. And if he is elected in New York, he will not, six years hence, be what he is today."

Does this suggest that the laws of the land should be written by men who admittedly need rehabilitation and that their rehabilitation be undertaken by the highest legislative body in the land?

the investigation of jurors who acquitted James R. Hoffa in a trial in Washington, D. C. This is a blow at the very foundation of our system of justice, putting future jurors on notice that they, too, might be investigated if they acquit a defendant the government "wants."

2. A Defendant's Right to Counsel?

Bobbie Kennedy, in an article in *American Weekly*, July 17, 1960, said: "I think the 200 lawyers who take money from the Teamsters are legal prostitutes."

But what of the rights of Americans to free collective bargaining.

Bobbie Kennedy used a paroled convict, Frederick Michael Shobe, to act as an "agent provocateur" to harass, embarrass, and otherwise disrupt Teamster local unions and to perjure himself as a witness before a grand jury investigating unproved charges against Teamster officials according to Shobe's own testimony.

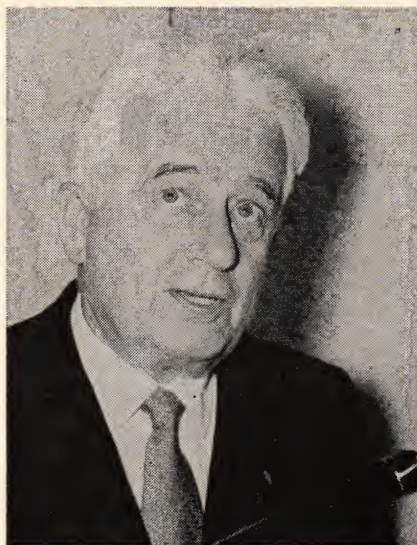
Writing in the *University of California Law Review*, Paul Jacobs, one of America's leading labor authorities, said: "There can be no doubt that Robert Kennedy and the staff of the McClellan Committee played a non-investigative, extracurricular role (1) in the fight against Hoffa within the Teamster Union, and (2) in assisting the anti-Hoffa representatives on the court-appointed board of monitors in their attempt to use the board as a vehicle for ousting Hoffa and in trying to persuade workers to vote against the Teamsters in a labor board election."

Writing in *The Nation* magazine after Bobbie Kennedy had become Attorney General and was carrying on his vendetta against Hoffa, Fred J. Cook had this to say about the record of the Chattanooga trial:

"It is a record loaded with suggestions of threat and intimidation, threats of indictment and loss of jobs. This is a record scarred from beginning to end with evasiveness, deceit, unfairness on the part of the Government. When this kind of system prevails, any man and every man accused by authority can be condemned, innocent or guilty."

That is the record of an ambitious politician from Massachusetts, whose residence is in Virginia, who seeks election to the U.S. Senate from New York, but can't vote in New York, and would be embarrassed to vote in Massachusetts and is not eligible to vote in Virginia.

United States Senator



Sen. Kenneth Keating

Fifty-one residents of New York have served in the Senate of the United States. The fifty-first is Kenneth B. Keating, elected November 4, 1958.


His father was a storekeeper and his mother a school teacher who started tutoring him at the age of three. At 19, he graduated from the University of Rochester, after serving a short stint as a private in World War I.

He started his professional career as a teacher of Latin and Greek. Later he attended Harvard Law School, and after graduation practiced Law in Rochester until early 1942.

He served in the China-Burma-India theater during World War II, earning the Legion of Merit and other important military decorations. His interest in the international challenge to America in the post-war period led to his election in 1946 as a member of Congress from his native Rochester. He was reelected for six consecutive terms in the House of Representatives.

Ken Keating says "good government is the best politics." This attitude exemplifies his entire career

Here's How To Split Your Ballot
DO THIS 1 • 2 • 3

Row A	Row B
<div>1</div> <div>REPUBLICAN Kenneth B. Keating  2A <input type="checkbox"/></div>	<div>2</div> <div>DEMOCRATIC Lyndon B. Johnson Hubert H. Humphrey ★ 1B <input type="checkbox"/></div>
	<div>3</div> <div><i>Then Go</i> DEMOCRATIC <i>All The Way</i></div>

Committee of Democrats for KEATING-JOHNSON-HUMPHREY
243 West 125th NYC, N.Y.

in Congress. He is independent and un-bossed. He respects the wisdom and judgment of the people of New York, and has never appealed to them with phoney slogans or impossible solutions or with proposals which smack of personal ambitions rather than public service.

In recognition of his outstanding skill as a legislator, Ken Keating was awarded the first Congressional Distinguished Service Award of the American Political Science Association in 1959. He has been described by his colleagues on many occasions as one of the Senate's leading experts on the Constitution. He has spearheaded legislation to stimulate the economy, to strengthen civil rights, to fight organized crime, and to revise our discriminatory immigration laws.

He has led a drive for strong Congressional conflict of interest legislation, in addition to pushing measures to expose corruption in government.

He strongly supports curbs on the filibuster, a code of fair play for committee hearings, modification of the seniority system and electoral reforms which would assure every qualified citizen an equal voice in the selection of the nation's leaders.

Foe of Reds

Keating is an implacable foe of communism, but a man who knows that witch hunts and smear tactics play into the hands of our enemies.

In foreign affairs, Senator Keating has worked diligently for measures which would strengthen the ability of the Free World to halt communist expansion and subversion. His early warnings about the Soviet missile buildup in Cuba have led some to describe him as a "Twentieth Century Paul Revere."

Senator Keating's position on labor issues as on all issues which come before the Congress, has been based on the public interest and not on pressures from any particular group. Nevertheless, his record is rated at 100% in two of the most recent polls published by major labor organizations, the International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The Keating record in Congress has won recognition from many of our nation's labor leaders:

"Your services in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States have been in

the highest tradition of political thought . . ." George Meany, President, AFL-CIO.

"Senator Keating's years as a national legislator exemplify the highest traditions of service to the citizens of our country. He has on many occasions put aside political selfishness in the interest of the common good. For this, all Americans owe him thanks." *David J. McDonald, President, United Steel Workers of America, AFL-CIO.*

"We have found him to be understanding of our needs and sympathetic with our goals." Jacob S. Potofsky, General President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

"Senator Keating is the type of man that the labor people in the state can place their confidence in." *R. E. Davidson, Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.*

" . . . a member of the U.S. Senate whose legislative ability has been outstanding . . ." J. A. Beirne, President, Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

"The fine cooperation which you are giving us in connection with our efforts to keep all of the naval shipyards open and operating is indeed greatly appreciated . . . We know we can count on your continued and effective cooperation . . . With kindest personal regards and best wishes in your forthcoming re-election campaign." *B. A. Gritta, President, Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO.*

Popcorn Eaters Prefer LBJ

THE POPCORN POLL, in which theater goers and supermarket customers purchase popcorn in boxes decorated with the picture of their Presidential choice, says President Lyndon Johnson is leading in 43 states.

The Popcorn Poll predicted Harry Truman's upset victory over Tom Dewey in 1948, and has been right in picking the Presidential victor in every election since.

Johnson is the choice of 65 per cent of the popcorn eaters. Republican Nominee Barry Goldwater is ahead in Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi and four states are virtually even, popcorn pollsters report.

Keating has voted for extension and improvement of the Unemployment Compensation Act, the Area Redevelopment Act, the Manpower Retraining Act, vocational training programs, aid to children of the unemployed, a tax cut, and other key proposals to stimulate the economy and to provide relief to those unemployed through no fault of their own.

He has sponsored legislation to deal with the serious problem of automation and strongly supported the recently established Commission on Automation.

Keating strongly opposes Federal or State compulsory open shop laws and other union-busting proposals. He has said:

"The mis-named 'right to work' laws make it possible for firms in non-union low wage States to pirate jobs and business from New York, and are against the interest of both labor and industry."

He sponsored the recently enacted legislation to include fringe benefits in prevailing wage determinations under the Davis-Bacon Act.

Works Like a Senator

Keating has taken the lead in opposing the discriminatory Bracero program which keeps domestic farm wages low, and has sponsored legislation to provide adequate protection and assistance to migratory laborers and their families.

He fought for labor-protection amendments to the mass transit bill.

He has consistently supported pay raise legislation to make Federal employee salaries comparable to those in private industry.

Senator Keating shares with working men and women a deep concern for many issues other than those listed above. His work to maintain peace and freedom, to keep the communist conspiracy in check, to preserve law and order, to promote good government, to provide Medicare, better housing, expanded educational opportunities and to safeguard consumers from fraud and deception have won for him the support and respect of many thousands of American wage earners in New York State and throughout the Nation.

Senator Keating looks like a Senator—he works like a Senator—and like a true Senator represents ALL of the people of New York.

The Upper House

National DRIVE Keeps Tap On Key Senate Contests



Sen. Fong



Sen. Yarborough



Sen. Scott



Sen. McCarthy



Sen. Hartke

UNLIKE members of the House of Representatives who must stand election every two years, only one-third of the members of the U.S. Senate must go before the electorate each General Election to account for their sins and take bows for their accomplishments.

National DRIVE has recommended that Joint Councils' DRIVE and Local Unions' DRIVE take favorable action in the following Senate races:

They are:

Senator Hiram Fong, of Hawaii.

Fong is an important member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, having taken a strong stand for civil liberties, and having stood up against such practices as Justice Department "trial by press release" and has called for an investigation of the Justice Department on this and other questionable procedures.

Fong has supported the \$1.25 minimum wage law, the Anti-Poverty Act, Manpower Training and Development Act, Equal Pay for Women, and has supported extension of unemployment compensation. He voted for the Civil Rights Act.

Senator Ralph Yarborough, of Texas.

Yarborough is an important member of the Commerce Committee who has stood in defense of the common carrier. He represents a voice of lib-

eralism in Texas and has taken definite stands against police state tactics in reference to minority groups in the Southwest part of the country. Yarborough has spent seven years in the U.S. Senate, first elected in 1957, and again in 1958.

Senator Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania.

Joint Council No. 53 has endorsed the candidacy of Hugh Scott for reelection to the U.S. Senate. He is an important member of both the Judiciary and the Commerce Committees. He has supported legislation to curtail the operation of gypsy trucking operations. He has spoken out strongly against "trial by press release" and has introduced legislation into the Senate asking for an investigation of the Justice Department.

Scott is an opponent of so-called "right-to-work" laws, co-sponsor of the Mass Transit Act of 1964, supports area redevelopment, job training for the unemployed, and has supported important amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Senator Eugene McCarthy, of Minnesota.

McCarthy is a tireless worker in the field of unemployment compensation and the fight to establish federal standards both as to the amount and

the duration of benefits. He has influenced the Secretary of Agriculture to raise the standards of migrant workers and is working to include sugar workers under the minimum wage law.

He has served as chairman of the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems and has held important hearings in areas of high employment.

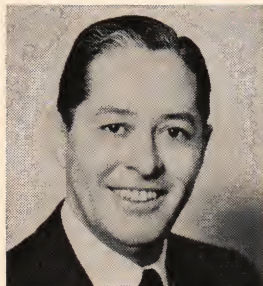
Senator Vance Hartke, of Indiana.

When Teamsters battled for protection of members' jobs being stolen away by railroads in the car hauling industry, Teamsters had the support of Hartke on S. 1196 which would have put an end to cut-throat rate-cutting by the railroads.

An opponent of anti-labor laws, Hartke is opposed by a candidate who has strongly supported and worked for enactment and against repeal of Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law.

Congressman Joseph Montoya, of New Mexico.

This New Mexico Congressman is making a bid for the U.S. Senate against the right-wing elements of Western politics which oppose his candidacy. He is on record on 11 key issues: tax cut, medicare, civil rights, public works, workers' protection in mass transit, college construction, vo-



Rep. Montoya

cational education, discontinuing Bracero farm program, aid to depressed areas, war on poverty and the nuclear test ban treaty.

Congressman Montoya has been with the Teamsters in their battle against rate-cutting by railroads and is described as a friend "who won't walk away."

Senator Gale McGee, of Wyoming.

McGee is an important member of the Commerce Committee. He carries his fight for reelection into a state which has been described as a "captive" of the John Birch Society, and he represents a liberal voice in a political wilderness.

McGee supports medicare, the war on poverty, the commission on automation, tax cut, extending social security coverage, expanding minimum wage coverage, and voted for the Civil Rights Act.

Senator Frank Moss, of Utah.

The record shows that Moss has voted for Civil Rights, accelerated public works, area redevelopment, youth employment, college construction, the test ban treaty and for the reduction of funds spent for space exploration.

Moss, too, faces the combined political wrath of the extreme rightist groups in Western politics. He is a target of the labor-hating John Birch Society. He speaks with liberal political philosophy which no self-respecting John Birch can stomach, especially such stands as Moss's position against anti-union "right-to-work" laws.



Sen. McGee



Sen. Moss

Senator Wm. Proxmire, of Wisconsin.

Proxmire is referred to as one of Washington's independent liberals who makes up his own mind. He has stood against such infractions of civil liberties as the Justice Department's trial by press release when Justice was under the thumb of Bobbie Kennedy. He was the original co-sponsor of the Civil Rights Bill. He stands for extension of minimum wage coverage, the war on poverty, and for manpower retraining programs.

Senator John Pastore, of R.I.

The man who keynoted the Democratic Convention in 1964 seeks his third term in the U.S. Senate. He comes from the industrial state of Rhode Island.

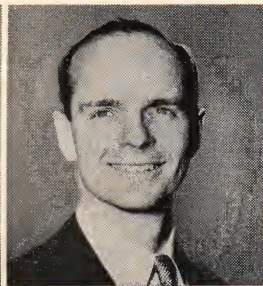
His record on labor matters is truly liberal, lending his support to such issues as extension of jobless benefits, increasing minimum wage coverage and to give retaining opportunities to jobless workers.

Senator Quentin Burdick, of N.D.

Burdick is an important member of the judiciary committee. He is flatly opposed to wire tapping. He can be counted upon to support the Administration in its social welfare programs. He is opposed by a former mayor of Bismarck, N.D., who is campaigning against medicare and against "big government."

Senator Howard Cannon, of Nevada.

Cannon is an important member of the commerce committee. His record shows votes for the Civil Rights Bill, area redevelopment, youth employ-



Sen. Proxmire



Sen. Pastore

ment program, the Test Ban Treaty, protection for American migrant workers. Cannon is seeking his second term in the U.S. Senate.

Senator Philip Hart, of Michigan.

Hart is an opponent of wire tapping. He has the backing of liberal groups, but has rated a "zero" with such right-wing groups as the Americans for Constitutional Action. He is counted among labor's friends in Congress. He is seeking his second term in the United States Senate.

Senator Thomas Dodd, of Conn.

Dodd is an important member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He has voiced his opposition to trial by press release by the Justice Department under Bobbie Kennedy. He is sponsor of legislation to stop the abuse of migrant farm workers, a law which would require employers of farm workers to register with the government. "Exploiting of men, women and children working temporarily on farms is a deplorable condition," Dodd declares. Dodd receives a poor vote appraisal by right-wing groups, rates high with liberal elements.

Sen J. Glenn Beall, of Maryland

Beall goes for reelection against one of Bobbie Kennedy's hand-picked candidates. The Maryland incumbent carries into the campaign a record of votes for a tax cut, the Civil Rights Bill, an amendment to protect workers under the Mass Transit Bill, the manpower development and training act, the test ban treaty, area redevelopment, and aid to medical schools.



Sen. Burdick



Sen. Cannon



Sen. Hart



Sen. Dodd



Sen. Beall

A Special Message from General President James R. Hoffa



Let the Record Be Your Judge

Under the Teamsters Union DRIVE program, we are endeavoring to marshal the support of Teamster members and their families for candidates who will best serve the interests and needs of working Americans.

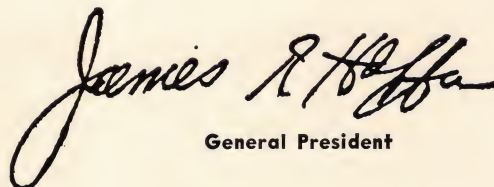
In this section you will find the voting records of present members of the House and U. S. Senators who must stand election on a number of legislative issues which specially concern workers. In offering our members this record, DRIVE is offering a new approach from the usual method of presenting voting records.

We are not listing votes as "right" or "wrong." Instead, this section lists the issues, briefly summarizes them and asks you whether you were for or against each piece of legislation. Then it shows how each member of the House and Senate voted—"for" or "against."

This is done, because we have a high regard for the good judgment of Teamster members and their families. They can decide whether a "for" or an "against" vote served their interests.

We invite you to check each issue, decide how you would have voted, then compare the record vote of your Representative and Senators to see if they voted as you wished them to vote.

Let the record be your judge.


General President

In The Senate

1—**Mexican Farm Labor** (McCarthy Amendment) was accepted 44-43 on August 15, 1963. This amendment requires that American Farmers who participate in the "bracero" program must offer domestic workers wages and working conditions comparable to those offered foreign workers.

2—**Mass Transit Program** (Morse Amendment), was accepted 52-41 on April 4, 1963. This amendment protects the trade union rights and interests of transit workers employed by firms affected by Federal assistance under the mass transit program.

3—**Manpower Development and Training Act**, was passed 41-26 on September 6, 1963. This bill provides \$100 million for an expanded program of worker retraining.

4—**Fair Labor Standards Act** (Tower Amendment) was rejected 53-36 on June 11, 1963. This amendment proposed to withdraw protection granted by the F.L.S.A. to children of any age related to the employer by blood or marriage.

5—**Tax Cut**, was passed on February 7, 1964 by 77-22. This bill proposed to reduce corporate and personal income tax by \$11.1 billion and thus give a boost to the economy.

6—**Aid to Medical Schools**, was passed 71-9 on September 12, 1963. This bill authorized Federal funds for the construction of medical schools and provision of six-year loans for needy medical students.

7—**Vocational Aid Bill**, passed 80-4 on October 8, 1963. This bill authorized Federal funds for the expansion of state vocational educational program and extending the National Defense Education Act.

8—**Civil Rights Act**, passed 73-27 on June 19, 1964. The bill attempts to: enforce the constitutional right to vote, give the Federal Court System the power to prevent discrimination in public accommodations, establish a commission on equal employment opportunity and other purposes.

9—**Area Redevelopment**, passed 65-30 on June 26, 1963. This bill attempts to help create more jobs in areas of chronic unemployment by authorizing \$455.5 million to the Area Redevelopment Administration.

10—**Economic Opportunity Act**, was passed 61-34 on July 29, 1964. This bill establishes a wide variety of programs to empower the Federal government to conduct a war on poverty.

11—**Test Ban Treaty**, was passed 80-14 on September 24, 1963. A vote to ratify the limited nuclear test ban treaty between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. which outlawed nuclear testing in the atmosphere, under water, and in outer space.

12—**Moon Shot Budget** (Morse and Fulbright Amendment) was rejected 42-38 on June 24, 1964. The proposed amendment would have cut ten percent from the manned lunar expedition to prevent the waste of government funds.

13—**Compulsory Rail Arbitration**, was passed 90-2 on August 27, 1963. This bill established government interference into the dispute between the carriers and five on-train operator's union.

14—**Mass Transit Program**, was passed on June 30, 1964 by a vote of 47-36. This bill authorized \$375 million of Federal funds to be used over the next three years for improving the transit facilities in urban areas.

15—**Equal Time Guarantee**, was upheld on August 18, 1964. A bill designed to withdraw the right of equal time on the air to all presidential candidates in the 1964 campaign was rejected 44-41.

16—**Medicare** (Gore Amendment to the Social Security Act) was passed by the Senate on September 2, 1964 by a vote of 49-45. This proposal is essentially the King-Anderson Medicare Program, which provides health insurance benefits for citizens over 65 years of age financed through Social Security.

In The House of Representatives

1—**Davis-Bacon Amendment**, was passed 375-50 on January 28, 1964. The amendment updates the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 so that fringe benefits are to be included in the Secretary of Labor's determination of prevailing wages to be paid on Federal construction jobs.

2—**Tax Cut**, was passed 271-155 on September 25, 1963. The bill reduces corporate and personal income by \$11.1 billion and thus boosts the economy.

3—**Civil Rights Act**, was passed 271-155 on February 10, 1964. The bill attempts to: enforce the constitutional right to vote, give the Federal Court System the power to prevent discrimination in public accommodations, establish a commission on equal employment opportunity and other purposes.

4—**Equal Time Guarantee**, was suspended on June 19, 1963 by a vote of 263-126. This motion withdrew the right of equal time on the air for all presidential candidates in the 1964 campaign.

5—**Police-State Powers**, a motion to kill the District of Columbia "Crime Bill" was rejected 114-222 on August 23, 1963. This bill withdraws from the individual certain protections granted by rules of evidence and increases the investigative power of the police in the District of Columbia.

6—**Rules Committee Enlargement**, was adopted by a vote of 235-196 on January 9, 1963. This bill attempts to weaken the conservative domination of the Rules Committee by increasing its membership from 12 to 15 members.

7—**Accelerated Public Works**, was passed on April 10, 1963 by a vote of 228-184. The proposal added \$450 million for projects such as hospital improvements and sewage plants under the 1962 accelerated public works program.

8—**Aid to Medical Schools**, was passed 228-184 on April 24, 1963. The bill established a three-year program of matching grants for the construction of medical schools and extending the National Defense Education Act.

9—**Area Redevelopment**, was rejected June 12, 1963 by a vote of 204-209. A bill to help create more jobs in areas of chronic unemployment by authorizing \$455.5 million for area redevelopment.

10—**War on Poverty**, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 was passed 226-185 on August 8, 1964. This

bill establishes a wide variety of programs to empower the Federal government to conduct a war on poverty.

11—**College Aid**, was passed on August 14, 1963 by a vote of 287-113. A bill to provide a five-year program of Federal aid for the construction and improvement of college facilities.

12—**Amendment to the National Security Act**, was passed 340-40 on May 9, 1963. The amendment permits the Secretary of Defense to fire at will any employee at the National Security Agency. This amendment offers no security to the dismissed employee and fails to provide an appeals procedure.

13—**Mexican Farm Labor**, was passed 173-160 on October 10, 1963. The bill provides for a one-year extension of the "bracero" or farm labor program. The "bracero" program provides for the recruitment of Mexican seasonal workers for employment on U.S. farms. Extension of this program for one more year would take place regardless of domestic unemployment and possible depression of already substandard domestic farm labor wages.

14—**Social Security Increase**, was passed on July 29, 1964 by a vote of 388-8. This bill increases Social Security benefits by five percent and increases the amount of people covered under the program.

15—**Housing Act**, was passed 308-68 on August 13, 1964. This bill authorized \$992 million for Federal programs to construct and improve the facilities of low-cost rental housing.

16—**Reapportionment Bill**, was passed 218-175 on August 19, 1964. This bill prohibits the Federal courts from establishing the principle of "one man, one vote" in state legislatures.

17—**Automation Study**, was approved 260-75 on July 21, 1964. This bill establishes a fourteen-member National Commission on Technology and Automation and Economic Progress, authorized to study the effects of automation and propose legislation.

18—**Mass Transit** (Rains Amendment), accepted 233-171 on June 25, 1964. An amendment to protect the trade union rights and interests of transit workers affected by the mass transit program.

19—**Mass Transit Program**, passed 212-189 on June 25, 1964. The bill itself authorized Federal funds totaling \$375 million to be administered to states and localities for the purpose of improving the urban mass transportation service.

HERE'S HOW SENATORS VOTED

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

SENATORS	ISSUES															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CALIFORNIA Salinger, Pierre															Y	Y
CONNECTICUT Dodd, Thomas J.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE Williams, John J.	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N
FLORIDA Holland, Spessard L.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
HAWAII Fong, Hiram L.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA Hartke, Vance	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE Muskie, Edmund J.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND Beall, J. Glenn	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS Kennedy, Edward M. (Teddy)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	—	Y
MICHIGAN Hart, Philip A.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA McCarthy, Eugene J.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI Stennis, John	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI Symington, Stuart	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA Mansfield, Mike	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA Hruska, Roman L.	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA Cannon, Howard W.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

SENATORS

ISSUES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NEW JERSEY																
Williams, Harrison A.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y
NEW MEXICO																
Mechem, E. L.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW YORK																
Keating, Kenneth B.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA																
Burdick, Quentin N.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO																
Young, Stephen M.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA																
Scott, Hugh	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND																
Pastore, John O.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE																
Gore, Albert	Y	—	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS																
Yarborough, Ralph W.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	—	Y	—	Y
UTAH																
Moss, Frank E.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT																
Prouty, Winston L.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
VIRGINIA																
Byrd, Harry Flood	N	N	N	Y	N	N	—	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON																
Jackson, Henry M.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA																
Byrd, Robert C.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN																
Proxmire, William	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING																
McGee, Gale W.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

HERE'S HOW REPRESENTATIVES VOTED

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

REPRESENTATIVES	ISSUES																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ALABAMA																			
Andrews, George W.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	Y	N
Elliott, Carl	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Grant, George M.	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	—	Y	N	N	N	—	—	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Huddleston, George	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Jones, Robert E.	—	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	—	Y	Y
Rains, Albert	Y	Y	N	—	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	—	Y	Y	—	Y	Y
Roberts, Kenneth A.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Selden, Armistead I.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
ALASKA																			
Rivers, Ralph J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA																			
Senner, George F.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	—	—	Y
Udall, Morris K.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Rhodes, John J.	—	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS																			
Gathings, E. C.	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Harris, Oren	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	—	—	—
Mills, Wilbur D.	—	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N
Trimble, James W.	Y	Y	N	—	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA																			
Burton, Philip	Y	Y	Y	—	—	—	Y	—	—	Y	—	—	—	Y	—	N	Y	Y	Y
Cohelan, Jeffery	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Edwards, Donald	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—	N	—	Y	Y
Hagen, Harlan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hanna, Richard T.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y	Y
Johnson, Harold T.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Leggett, Robert L.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McFall, John J.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Miller, George P.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Moss, John E.	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sheppard, Harry R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	—	N	Y	Y	Y
Sisk, B. F.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Van Deerlin, Lionel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Baldwin, John F.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Clausen, Donald H.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	—	N	N
Gubser, Charles S.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	Y
Mailliard, William S.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	Y	N	Y
Martin, Pat M.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N
Talcott, Burt L.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Teague, Charles M.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Utt, James B.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Wilson, Charles H.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Younger, J. Arthur	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOS ANGELES COUNTY																			
Brown, George E.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	—	—	N	Y	Y	Y
Burkhalter, Everett G.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Cameron, Donald B.	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—	N	Y	—	—
Corman, James C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	—
Hawkins, Augustus F.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Holifield, Chet	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
King, Cecil R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Roosevelt, James D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Roybal, Edward R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Wilson, Bob	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	N	Y

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

REPRESENTATIVES**ISSUES**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bell, Alphonzo	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Clawson, Del	Y	N	N	—	N	—	—	—	—	N	N	—	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Hosmer, Craig	—	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Lipscomb, Glenard P.	—	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	N	N
Smith, H. Allen	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N

COLORADO

Aspinall, Wayne N.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rogers, Byron G.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Brotzman, Donald G.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Chenoweth, J. Edgar	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

CONNECTICUT

Daddario, Emilio Q.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Giamo, Robert N.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Grabowski, Bernard F.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Monagan, John S.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
St. Onge, William	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sibal, Abner W.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

DELAWARE

McDowell, Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
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FLORIDA

Bennett, Charles E.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Fascell, Dante	Y	Y	N	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Fuqua, Don	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	N	N	N
Gibbons, Sam M.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Haley, James A.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	N	N	N
Herlong, A. Sidney, Jr.	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N
Matthews, D. R. (Billy)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pepper, Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Rogers, Paul G.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Sikes, Robert L. F.	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cramer, William	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Gurney, Edward J.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N

GEORGIA

Davis, John W.	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Flynt, John J.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	—	Y	Y
Forrester, E. L.	N	N	N	—	N	Y	Y	—	—	N	N	—	Y	Y	—	Y	—	—	—
Hagan, G. Elliott	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	—	—	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y
Landrum, Phil	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	—	Y	Y
Pilcher, John L.	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	—	—	Y
Stephens, Robert, Jr.	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuten, J. Russell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Vinson, Carl	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y
Weltner, Charles L.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

HAWAII

Gill, Thomas P.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—	N	—	Y	Y
Matsunaga, Spark M.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

IDAHO

Harding, Ralph R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
White, Compton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

ILLINOIS

Gray, Kenneth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Price, Melvin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Shipley, William L.	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y
Anderson, John	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

REPRESENTATIVES

ISSUES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ILLINOIS (Contd)																			
Arends, Leslie	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Findley, Paul	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Hoffman, Elmer	Y	N	—	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	—	—	—	—
McClory, Robert	—	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
McCloskey, Robert T.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Michel, Robert	Y	N	Y	Y	—	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Reid, Charlotte	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	—
Springer, William L.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	—
CHICAGO—COOK COUNTY																			
Dawson, William L.	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Finnegan, Edward R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Kluczynski, John C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Libonati, Roland V.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy, William T.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Hara, Barratt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Pucinski, Roman C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Rostenkowski, Dan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Collier, Harold	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Derwinski, Edward J.	—	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Rumsfeld, Donald	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
INDIANA																			
Brademas, John	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Denton, Winfield K.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Madden, Ray J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Roush, Edward	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Adair, E. Ross	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Bray, William	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Bruce, Donald C.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	—	—
Halleck, Charles	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	N	N
Harvey, Ralph	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Roudebush, Richard	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Wilson, Earl	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	—	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA																			
Smith, Neal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Bromwell, James E.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Gross, H. R.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Hoeven, Charles	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N	N
Jensen, Ben F.	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Kyl, John	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Schwengel, Fred	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	—
KANSAS																			
Avery, William	—	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	—	—	—
Dole, Bob	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Ellsworth, Robert F.	—	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Shriver, George E.	—	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Skubitz, Joe	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	—	Y	Y	N	Y	—	N	N
KENTUCKY																			
Chelf, Frank	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	N
Natcher, William	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Perkins, Carl D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stubblefield, Frank A.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Watts, John	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	—	—
Siler, Eugene	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Snyder, M. G.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

REPRESENTATIVES

ISSUES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

LOUISIANA

Boggs, Hale	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hebert, F. Edward	Y	Y	N	—	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y	—	Y
Long, Gillis W.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y
Morrison, James H.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y
Passman, Otto E.	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	—	—	Y	N	Y
Thompson, T. Ashton	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	—	—	Y	—	Y
Waggoner, Joe D., Jr.	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Wills, Edwin E.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	—

MAINE

McIntire, Clifford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tupper, Stanley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

MARYLAND

Fallon, George H.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Friedel, Samuel N.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Garmatz, Edward A.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Lankford, Richard E.	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	—	—	N	—	Y
Long, Clarence D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Sickles, Carlton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mathias, Charles Mc.C	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—	N	Y	N
Morton, Rogers C. B.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	—	N

MASSACHUSETTS

Boland, Edward P.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Burke, James A.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Donohue, Harold	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MacDonald, Torbert H.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McCormick, John W.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
O'Neill, Thomas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Philbin, Philip J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bates, William H.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Conte, Silvio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	Y	N	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Keith, Hastings	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	N
Martin, Joseph W., Jr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	—	N
Morse, F. Bradford	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

MICHIGAN

O'Hara, James	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Staebler, Neil	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y
Broomfield, William S.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	N
Cederberg, Elford A.	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chamberlain, Charles	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Ford, Gerald, Jr.	—	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Griffin, Robert P.	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	N	N
Harvey, James	Y	N	Y	Y	—	N	N	Y	N	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	—	N
Hutchinson, Edward	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Johansen, August	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Knox, Victor	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N
Meador, George	Y	N	N	—	—	N	N	Y	N	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N

DETROIT WAYNE COUNTY

Diggs, Charles C., Jr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y
Dingell, John	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—	N	—	Y
Griffiths, Martha W.	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	—	Y
Lesinski, John	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	—	N	Y	Y
Nedzi, Lucien N.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—	N	Y	Y
Ryan, Charlotte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	N	—	Y

REPRESENTATIVES

ISSUES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MINNESOTA																			
Blatnik, John	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Fraser, Donald M.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Karth, Joseph E.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Olson, Alec G.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—	—	Y	Y	Y
Langen, Odin	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MacGregor, Clark	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Nelsen, Ancher	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Quie, Albert H.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N
MISSISSIPPI																			
Abernethy, Thomas	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Colmer, William	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Whitten, Jamie L.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Williams, John Bell	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Winstead, Arthur	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI																			
Bolling, Richard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Hull, W. R.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	N
Ichord, Richard H.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	—
Jones, Paul C.	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y	—	N	—	N	Y	N
Karsten, Frank	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Randall, William J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Sullivan, Mrs. John B.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Curtis, Thomas B.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Hall, Durward G.	Y	N	N	—	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Vacancy																			
MONTANA																			
Olsen, Arnold	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Battin, James F.	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA																			
Beermann, Ralph	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	—	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Cunningham, Glenn	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin, David T.	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA																			
Baring, Walter	Y	N	N	Y	—	N	Y	N	N	—	N	Y	N	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE																			
Cleveland, James C.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Wyman, Louis C.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	—	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY																			
Daniels, Dominic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gallagher, Cornelius	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Joelson, Charles S.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Minish, Joseph G.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Patten, Edward J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Rodino, Peter W.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Thompson, Frank, Jr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Auchincloss, James C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	—	Y
Cahill, William T.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Dwyer, Florence	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Frelinghuysen, Peter, Jr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Glenn, Milton W.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y
Osmer, Frank C., Jr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wallhauser, George	—	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y	—	Y	Y
Widnall, William	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

REPRESENTATIVES

ISSUES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
NEW MEXICO																			
Montoya, Joseph M.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morris, Thomas G.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK																			
Dulski, Thaddeus J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Brien, Leo W.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Pike, Otis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Stratton, Samuel S.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Barry, Robert	Y	Y	Y	N	-	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y
Becker, Frank J.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Derounian, Steven B.	Y	N	Y	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y	N	Y
Goodell, Charles	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N
Grover, James R.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Horton, Frank	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Kilburn, Clarence	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	-	N	Y	-	N	N
King, Carleton	-	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Miller, William E.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	N	-
Ostertag, Harold C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pillion, John R.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Pirnie, Alexander	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Reid, Ogden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	-	Y	Y
Riehlman, R. Walter	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Robinson, Howard W.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N
St. George, Katharine	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Wharton, J. Ernest	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N
Wydler, John W.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK CITY																			
Addabbo, Joseph P.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Buckley, Charles A.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	N	-	Y	Y
Carey, Hugh L.	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Celler, Emanuel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Delaney, James J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Farbstein, Leonard	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gilbert, Jacob H.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Healey, James C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N	-	Y	Y	Y
Kelly, Edna F.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Keogh, Eugene	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Multer, Abraham J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy, John M.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Powell, Adam C.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	-	-	N	-	-	Y
Rooney, John L.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Rosenthal, Benjamin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Ryan, William Fitts	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Fino, Paul A.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
Halpern, Seymor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	-	Y	Y
Lindsay, John V.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA																			
Bonner, Herbert C.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cooley, Harold	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
Fountain, L. H.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Henderson, David	N	Y	N	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kornegay, Horace	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Lennon, Alton	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Scott, Ralph	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-
Taylor, Roy A.	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Whitener, Basil	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	-	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Broyhill, James T.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jonas, Charles R.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

REPRESENTATIVES

ISSUES

NORTH DAKOTA

Andrews, Mark
Short, Donald L.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	N	N

OHIO

Ashley, Thomas L.
Feighan, Michael A.
Hays, Wayne L.
Kirwan, Michael
Secrest, Robert T.
Vanik, Charles A.
Abele, Homer E.
Ashbrook, John M.
Ayres, William H.
Betts, Jackson E.
Bolton, Frances P.
Bolton, O. P.
Bow, Frank T.
Brown, Clarence J.
Clancy, Donald
Devine, Samuel
Harsha, William H., Jr.
Latta, Delbert L.
McCulloch, William M.
Minshall, William E.
Mosher, Charles A.
Rich, Carl W.
Schenck, Paul F.
Taft, Robert, Jr.

Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	—
Y	Y	Y	—	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	N	N
Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	—	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Y	N	Y	—	—	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

OKLAHOMA

Albert, Carl
Edmondson, Ed
Jarman, John
Steed, Tom
Wickersham, Victor
Belcher, Page

Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
—	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	N	Y	—	N	N	N	N	N	—	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N

OREGON

Duncan, Robert B.
Green, Edith
Ullman, Al
Norblad, Walter

Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	—	—
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	—	N	Y	Y	—	Y	N	—	N

PENNSYLVANIA

Clark, Frank M.
Dent, John H.
Flood, Daniel
Holland, Elmer J.
Moorhead, William S.
Morgan, Thomas E.
Rhodes, George M.
Rooney, Fred B.
Corbett, Robert J.
Curtin, Willard
Dague, Paul B.
Fulton, James G.
Goodling, George
Johnson, Albert W.
Kunkel, John C.
McDade, Joseph M.
Milliken, William H.
Saylor, John P.

Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	—	Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

REPRESENTATIVES

ISSUES

PENNSYLVANIA (Contd)

Schneebeli, Herman T.
Schweiker, Richard S.
Weaver, James D.
Whalley, J. Irving

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	N	Y

PHILADELPHIA CITY

Barrett, William A.
Byrne, James A.
Green, William J., Jr.
Nix, Robert N. C.
Toll, Herman

Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	N	-	Y	Y

RHODE ISLAND

Fogarty, John E.
St. Germain, Fernand J.

Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	-	Y	Y

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ashmore, Robert T.
Dorn, W. J. Bryan
McMillan, John L.
Rivers, L. Mendel
Watson, Albert W.

N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N	N
N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N

SOUTH DAKOTA

Berry, E. Y.
Reifel, Ben

Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

TENNESSEE

Bass, Ross
Davis, Clifford
Everett, Robert A.
Evins, Joe L.
Fulton, Richard A.
Murray, Tom
Baker, Howard H., Mrs.
Brock, William E.
Quillen, James H.

-	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y
-	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	Y	Y	-	-	-
Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
-	N	-	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	-	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	Y	Y	Y	N	-	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N

TEXAS

Beckworth, Lindley
Brooks, Jack
Burleson, Omar
Casey, Bob
Dowdy, John
Fisher, O. C.
Gonzalez, Henry B.
Kilgore, Joe M.
Mahon, George
Patman, Wright
Pickle, J. J. (Jake)
Poage, W. R.
Pool, Joe
Purcell, Graham
Roberts, Ray
Rogers, Walter
Teague, Olin
Thomas, Albert
Thompson, Clark W.
Wright, James C.
Young, John
Alger, Bruce
Foreman, Ed

Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	-	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	-	N	-	-	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N	N

(Y—Yes) (N—No)

REPRESENTATIVES

ISSUES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
UTAH																			
Burton, Laurence J.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	N	—
Lloyd, Sherman P.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	—	—	Y	—	N	N
VERMONT																			
Stafford, Robert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA																			
Abbitt, Watkins M.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Downing, Thomas N.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Gary, J. Vaughn	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hardy, Porter	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Jennings, W. P.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Marsh, John O., Jr.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith, Howard W.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Tuck, William M.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Broyhill, Joel T.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Poff, Richard H.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON																			
Hansen, Julia B.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Y
Horan, Walt	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
May, Catherine	—	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pelly, Thomas M.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Stinson, Bill	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	—	Y	—	Y	Y	N	N
Tollefson, Thor C.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Westland, Jack	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA																			
Hechler, Ken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Kee, Elizabeth	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	—	—	N	—	—	—
Slack, John M., Jr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	—	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Staggers, Harley O.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Moore, Arch A.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N
WISCONSIN																			
Johnson, Lester R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Kastenmeier, Robert W.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Reuss, Harry S.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Zablocki, Clement J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Byrnes, John W.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Laird, Melvin R.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N
O'Konski, Alvin E.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Schadeberg, Henry C.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—
Thompson, Vernon W.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Van Pelt, William K.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING																			
Harrison, William H.	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



Vol. XI

(From the November, 1914, issue of the TEAMSTER)

Number 11

HOPE For A New Form Of Civilization

An Editorial

The European war is still attracting the attention of our people on this continent. We are more or less interested because we are more or less affected. However, as time progresses perhaps conditions industrially may improve.

Since our last issue we were threatened with another disturbance in Mexico. President Wilson is still bending his efforts toward the establishment of peace in that southern republic so close to our borders. He is surely exercising diplomacy and patience with the Mexican people.

We feel so happy and enthused as a result of the peace existing in our nation that we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation to those responsible for this condition when we take into consideration the enormous destructive, almost horrifying conditions existing in the European countries as a result of the war.

At this writing there are thousands of people on the verge of starvation as a result of non-employment, but even at that there is a light appearing on the horizon which speaks courage and hope to the people of our country, and that is, that this conflict now raging in the old world will be the torch which will set afire and burn into nothingness all the old doctrines of monarchy and supremacy and give to the world a new form of civilization.



History has already proven that militarist Kaiser Wilhelm II (pointing) did nothing to stem the tide of events that eventually led to World War I. In fact, while charges and counter-charges were flying back and forth between Austria and Serbia after the assassination of Austrian Archduke Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, Germany, allied to Austria, started to mobilize instead of pushing for peace. At war's end, the Kaiser fled to neutral Holland, then returned to Germany as guest of Hitler after 22 years of exile. He died at Doorn in 1941.

Dynamite Plot Laid To Merchants Association

Stockton, Calif., Nov., 1914—The Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of this city have been accused of involvement in a dynamite plot designed to discredit organized labor.

The plot came to light when an employe of MM&E, an acknowledged strikebreaker, told police in a written statement that he had been hired to plant sticks of dynamite at sites where there had been labor unrest, thus indirectly implicating certain labor unions.

In addition to the dynamite plot, another employe of MM&E also signed an affidavit to the effect that he was given a "hospital list" with instructions to assault those whose names appeared on the list. Prominent among those mentioned on the list was the president of the Stockton Building Trades Council and a union painter who was assaulted by unknown parties a few weeks ago and is now in a hospital with a fractured skull.

The man involved in the dynamite plot said he received instructions from an MM&E official to rob a boxcar loaded with

dynamite while the car was "in transit." He was then to bring the dynamite back to Stockton and plant it at four buildings: the Sperry flour mill, the Hotel Stockton, the Samson Iron Works and Totten & Brandt's mill.

The dynamite, according to the written confession, was transported to Stockton in a Ford automobile belonging to MM&E, bearing the license number 110-189.

These disclosures were the principal topics of discussion at a recent big union labor mass meeting held at the Yosemite Theater in Stockton.

More Federal Help To Aid Unemployed

Great masses of American workers now unemployed are putting a pinch on industrial complexes that are dependent on workers' paychecks to buy their products.

In this emergency the government could and should begin some of the great reclamation work that has long been recognized as possible and profitable.

Along the Mississippi, the Ohio and other rivers great embankments could be built that would forever avert dangers of floods. And the great, dry plains of the West could be made fertile by the building of reservoirs in the mountain foothills.

The workers so employed and paid a fair wage would create a demand for many of the products of industry.

CORRESPONDENCE

Al Peterson, president of Local 471, writes that his local has had good organizing success in recent months, having placed three of the biggest creameries in Minneapolis under the Teamster banner. However, Al informs us that the employes and management of a third creamery that they had hoped to organize played a trick on them: management made all the employes stockholders and since the Local 471 constitution says stockholders of a company can't be members of the union, they were stymied. Al reports they are considering putting this creamery on the unfair list.



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